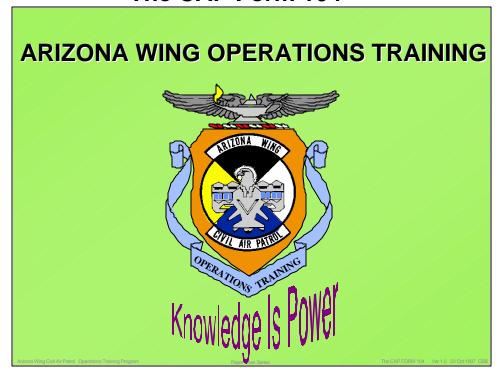
### The CAP Form 104



Welcome.

### The CAP Form 104



Paper Wars is a series of training programs to educate CAP members on CAP forms. It was developed to help reduce the number of paper work errors.

Paper work errors has cost CAP a significant amount of time and money.

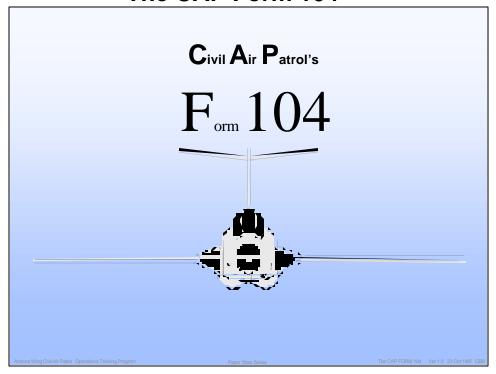
At each closing day of a mission, additional hours are spent on auditing the day's paper work. Unfortunately, it is very typical of having over 50% of the time spent on correcting information and filling in the missing information.

It is very easy to say, that a mission auditors will spend at less 5 to 7 hours after the day's end on this problem. And this is just catching the first 70% of the errors for that day.

Now multiply this by the end of the mission. Who catches the other 30%? Multiply the time by the Air Force Auditors and by the Air Force Finance Community. An estimated 112 man hours per mission is spent on finding and correcting errors.

The delays are sometimes in the months, and rarely sometime over a year, before reimbursement is given.

### The CAP Form 104



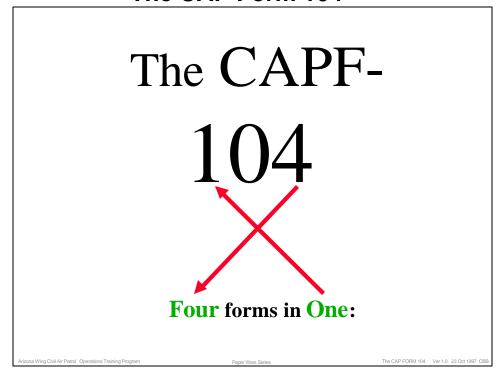
Introducing the CAP Form 104. The CAPF 104 is one of the most important forms, if not the most important in the Civil Air Patrol arsenal. It has the misrepresentation of being one of the most complicated form to fill out.

It is, however, the main stay of our air search and rescue.

It is the first of the long line of account and billing forms.

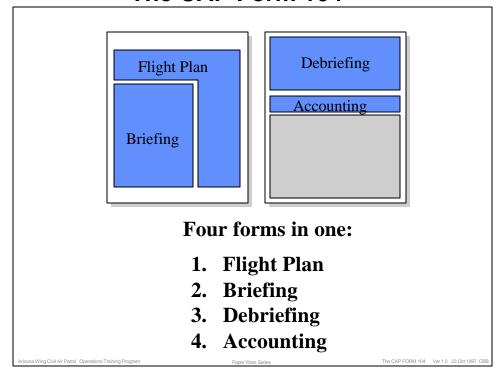
And it is a legal document for the mission.

### The CAP Form 104



The CAP form 104 is actually four forms in one. This make for a nice compact information gathering on a single piece of paper.

### The CAP Form 104



This form covers four main topics:

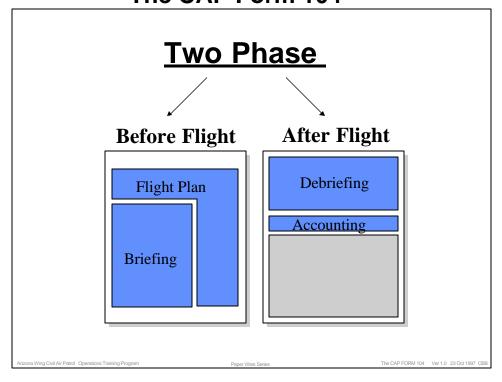
It's your Flight Plan Form

It's your Briefing Form

It's your Debriefing Form

And it's your Flight Accounting Form

### The CAP Form 104

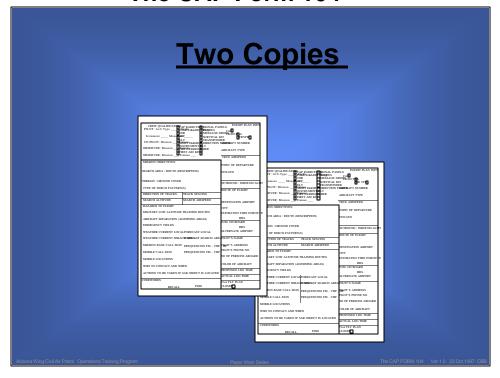


This form is used in two phases.

The front side is used for your preflight and flight phase

The back side is used for your post flight phase

### The CAP Form 104



When you have two phases, you can except two copies must be made. As a rule of thumb, always make two or more copies. One is always with you in the aircraft, while the other is always on the ground.

That means, when flying to the mission base, You should have a front filled copy with you on the aircraft while the other is at your base of operation.

When flying sorties, the mission base must a copy of your 104!

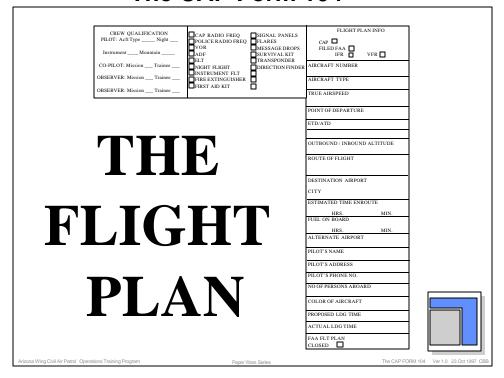
If you wish to retain a 104 for your records, make a third copy.

Even if just for practicing, a CAPF 104 should be filled out for every flight.

At the conclusion of each flight, the Accounting portion of the flight should be completed.

Paper Wars Series

### The CAP Form 104



Let begin with the Flight Plan portion of the form.

In CAP flying there are two **MAIN** types flight plan.

There is the CAP flight plan and the FAA flight plan. With either flight plan, this form must be completed.

On CAP flight plans and Operation and Clearance authorization is required.

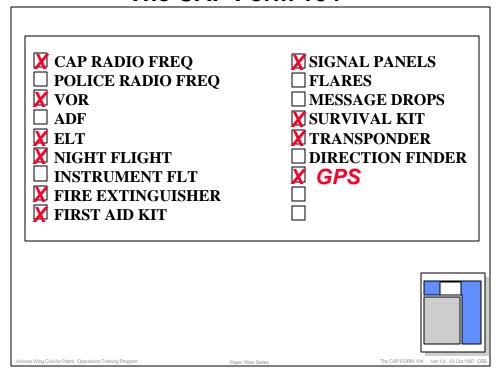
### The CAP Form 104

PILOT: Acft Type X Night X  Jet, Ram Maj.  Instrument Mountain X	
CO-PILOT: Mission X Trainee  Emall, Buz Capt.  OBSERVER: Mission X Trainee  Coyote, Wilde E. 1Lt.  OBSERVER: Mission Trainee X  Lou, Euky SM.	

The first part of the flight plan is "Who is aboard and at what capacity. This is where the Pilot and Crew and Qualification are reported.

Check what applies.

### The CAP Form 104



The next section list the type of **functioning** equipment on board. It is important to check all that applies.

Add any other equipment that you feel necessary.

You never know if a hot lead or an important mission may require your aircraft services and the only way the mission coordinator may know is from your 104.

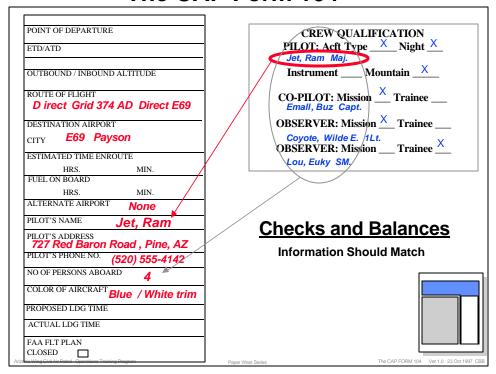
### The CAP Form 104



Check here if your filing CAP or FAA. Note the FAA has two more choices, one is for Visual Flight Rules and the other is for Instrument Flight Rules.

Very mush the FAA flight plan, this column is where you insert the aircraft and destination information.

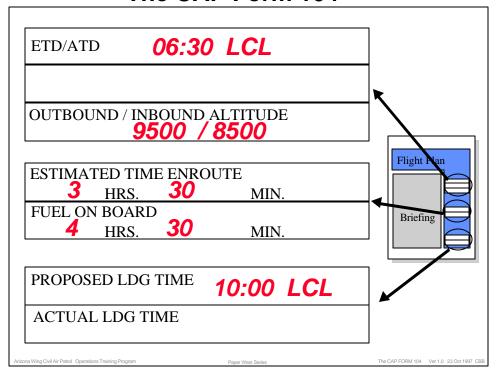
### The CAP Form 104



Checks and Balances.

It a good Idea to have the same name in both pilots slots as well as the correct number of people on board.

### The CAP Form 104



The accounting starts here, in the flight plan section.

### This includes:

When are you taking off.

How High in route.

How long will you be out.

When mission base starts to panic.

And when you are expect back before mission base starts looking for you.

### The CAP Form 104

TH	MISSION OBJECTIVES:  SEARCH AREA / ROUTE (DESCRIPTION)  TERRAIN / GROUND COVER  TYPE OF SEARCH PATTERN(S)	RIEFI	NG
	DIRECTION OF TRACKS	TRACK SPACING	
	SEARCH ALTITUDE	SEARCH AIRSPEED	_
	HAZARDS TO FLIGHT		_
	MILITARY LOW ALTITUDE TRAINING ROU	JTES	
	AIRCRAFT SEPARATION (ADJOINING AREA	AS)	
	EMERGENCY FIELDS		
	WEATHER CURRENT LOCAL	FORECAST LOCAL	
	WEATHER CURRENT SEARCH AREA	FORECAST SEARCH AREA	
	MISSION BASE CALL SIGN	FREQUENCIES FM - VHF - HF	
	MOBILE CALL SIGN	FREQUENCIES FM - VHF	
	MOBILE LOCATIONS		
	WHO TO CONTACT AND WHEN		_
	ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IF SAR OBJECT IS I	LOCATED	
	CODEWORDS		_
Arizona Wing Civil Air Patrol Operations Training Progr	RECALL Paper	FIND vvars senes	The CAP FORM 104 Ver 1.0 23 Oct 1997 CBB

The other part for the preflight phase is the briefing.

Lets face it, you can't go out on a mission if you don't know what your looking for!

### The CAP Form 104

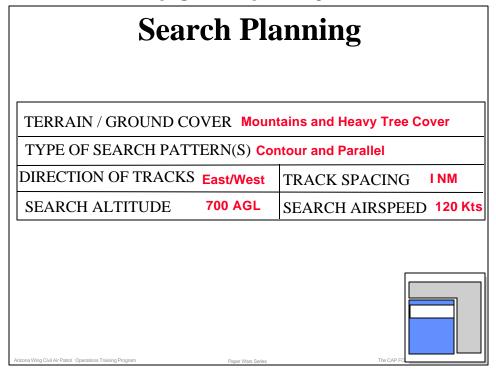
# MISSION OBJECTIVES: Search and Rescue: Overdue Aircraft N12345 Green/White trim SEARCH AREA / ROUTE (DESCRIPTION) Grid 374AD

First part of the briefing is the mission objective. Here is where you put down your mission.

Your mission came be from anything from Search and Rescue, to transport flights, to cadet orientation rides.

Next you plug in the grid or route of flight.

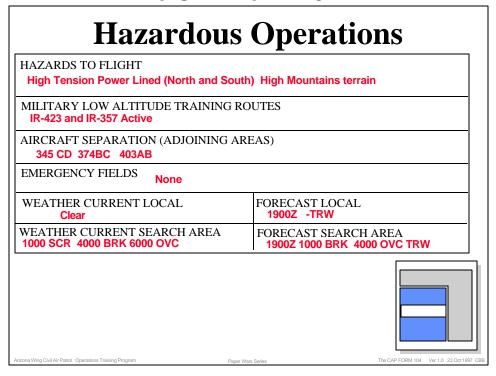
### The CAP Form 104



The search and planning part.

This is where you should have completed for preflight planing. You should already know how your going to fly your assignment and what you are going to do.

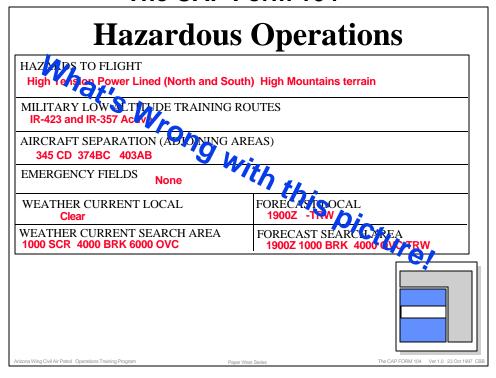
### The CAP Form 104



Next come the known hazards of your flight. This information is crucial to you personal safety and should no go unchecked.

This includes any item that can threaten your safe flight. From items in your grid to military routes in and to and from your grid. To aircraft separations and current and forecasted weather.

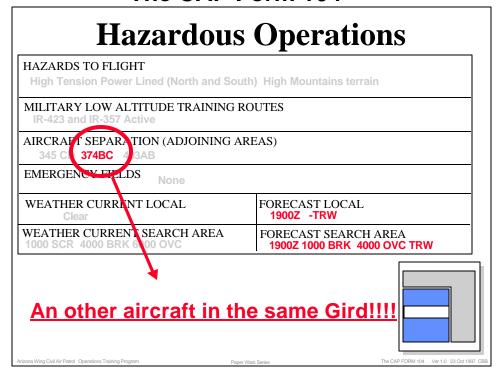
### The CAP Form 104



Noticed something wrong!

What is wrong with this picture.

### The CAP Form 104



How do like sharing your grid with another aircraft at the same time?

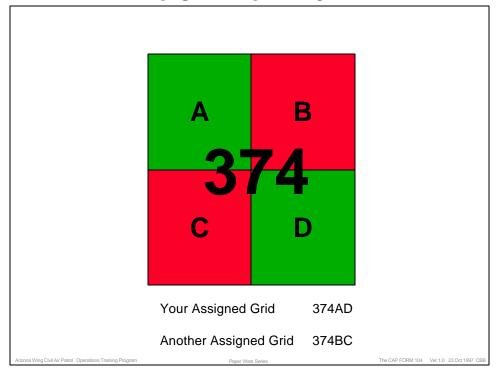
Is this a paperwork error, copied down wrong.

Or is it operations error.

The latter can have disastrous effects.

Question everything; don't let any detail go that may risk your safety.

### The CAP Form 104



Unusual as it may seem, the checkerboard grid assignment does come up from time to time.

Grid 374 A and D, this was your assignment. An other aircraft was assigned 374 B and C.

The only other worst condition would be, to have another aircraft in the same grid at the same time.

Where corner assignment tend to minimize the risk, adjacent grids tend to maximized the risk of collision. Just think of it; two planes, same search altitude, and all eyes looking down. One wanders into the other's airspace.

All that have tried to disproving Newton's law have failed. You know, the law of what happens when you try to occupy the same space at the same time.

### The CAP Form 104



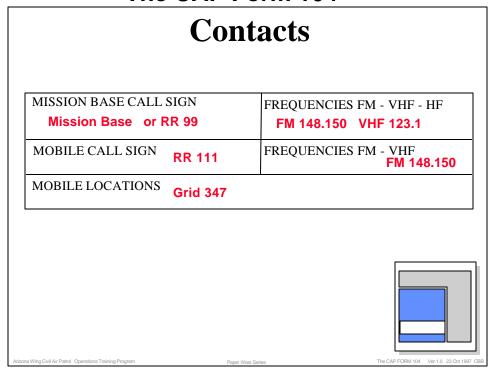
Most failed with deadly results.

Anytime you suspect your sortie has a safety compromise.

Don't fly it!

Paper Wars Series

### The CAP Form 104



We have Contact!

Do you know your contacts?

Who are you go'in to call?

It's nice to know who and how to contact on your mission. Here's where you put it.

### The CAP Form 104

## Action Plan WHO TO CONTACT AND WHEN Contact mission base within 10 minutes on every hour. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IF SAR OBJECT IS LOCATED Contact mission base, don't not give out location until instructed. CODEWORDS RECALL Come'on Back. FIND SunShine

You now know all about the mission and who will be in contact with you. Now all you need to know is. . . What to do?!

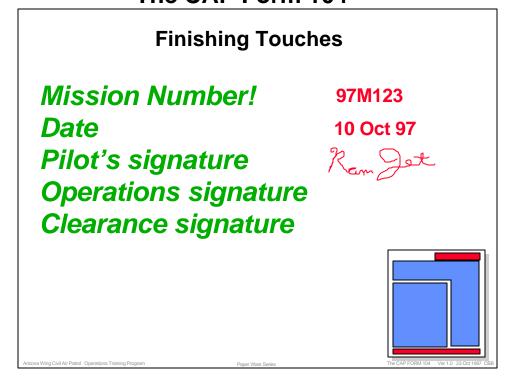
You need an action plan.

What to do while on your mission and what to do when you have a sighting.

Code words are a touchy subject with the FCC, but sometime necessary to avoid eavesdroppers. The media can be very helpful in the rescue phase, however they can be very hazardous in the identifying or recover phase.

Two code words you might find is for Recalling and/or reporting a possible Find. Like, "I have Sunshine. . in the early morning. ." or "Come'on back here you'll" Actually sing over the radio may not be a good idea. But you have the jest of this.

### The CAP Form 104



Now your ready to go out and fly.

Before you go, look over your form.

You need to have the correct date, mission number and have signed your form.

Before being released on a sortie, you will need to have the Operations and Clearance authorization first.

### The CAP Form 104

### Remember!

### If it doesn't have a mission number, It didn't happen!

### Always put a mission number down on all papers!

### Even on scrap paper

Arizona Wing Civil Air Patrol Operations Training Program

Paper Wars Series

### Remember!

If it doesn't have a mission number, It didn't happen!

Without this numbered You **are not** covered by insurance.

After the completion of the flight, fill out the remaining blocks on the front side.

All pieces of papers will need to have the mission number written on it. Even the scrap paper you use.

### The CAP Form 104



If you filled a FAA flight plan, or even a CAP flight plan for that fact. Don't forget to close it!

Don't be a FOG.

### The CAP Form 104

THE ACC	OUNT	ING
Flying Time: Enroute ( To / From grid ) H	Search Time (in Grid ) Hrs	Total Hrs
Artzona Wing Cwil Air Patrol Operations Training Program Paper W	urs Sories	The CAPFORM 104 Ver 1.0 23 Oct 1997 CBB

Now that you have completed your flight and closed your flight plan.

You've now entered the... ACCOUNTING ZONE!

Do do do do... Do do do do!

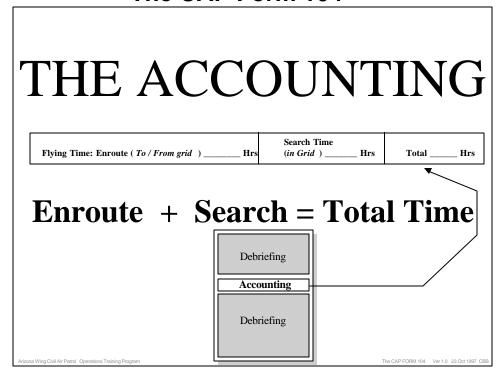
For the private pilots; It's PAY DAY! Because, without a copy of this correct CAP form 104, submitted with a correct CAP form 108, you don't get paid!

For everyone else, without a copy of this correct CAP form 104, you don't fly!

Again . . . . Ever. . . . well maybe it's not that severe. But what really happens is that the wing may not get their reimbursement or not paid at all.

**HEAVY!** isn't it.

### The CAP Form 104

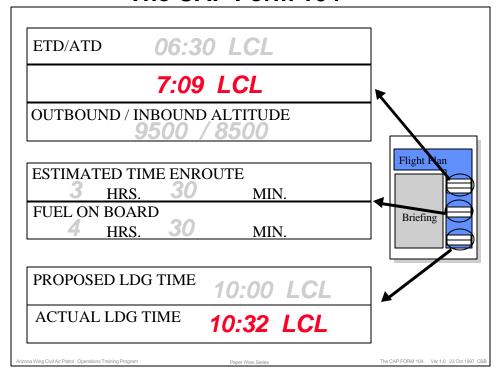


The accounting part of the form require some of the most advance math skills.

You need to know how to add.

Let see. . . Time enroute plus time in search area, equals total time.

### The CAP Form 104



On the front side you have filled in the actual time you took off.

Filled in the actual time you landed. (By the way you closed your flight plan.)

On your scrap paper you recorded when you reported the:

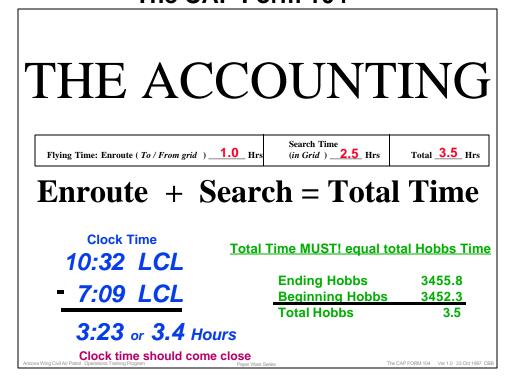
Time off the ground.

Time in the Grid

Time out of the Grid

and the Time on the Ground.

### The CAP Form 104



### **But wait!**

The time you put in on the back side is your Hobbs time!

For the billing purposes, we always use Hobbs time or close to it. If you have only tach time, you could use actual time or multiply the tach time by a factor of 1.1 to get close to Hobbs time.

Your actual flight, clock, time need to be very close to your Hobbs time for form validation.

Remember, Enroute Time plus Search Time, always equals Total Hobbs Time. No exceptions!

### The CAP Form 104

### **Every 6 minutes = 1/10 hour**

6 minutes  $\rightarrow$  0.1 hours 12 minutes  $\rightarrow$  0.2 hours 18 minutes  $\rightarrow$  0.3 hours 24 minutes  $\rightarrow$  0.4 hours 30 minutes  $\rightarrow$  0.5 hours 36 minutes  $\rightarrow$  0.6 hours 42 minutes  $\rightarrow$  0.7 hours 48 minutes  $\rightarrow$  0.8 hours 54 minutes  $\rightarrow$  0.9 hours 60 minutes  $\rightarrow$  1.0 hours

Arizona Wing Civil Air Patrol Operations Training Program

Paper Wars Series

To convert minutes to tenths of hours use this table.

For every 6 minutes of the hour, is equivalent to one tenth of an hour.

In the last example, 23 minutes is closer to 24 minutes. So your report 0.4 hours and then add them to the 3 full hours flown. You have 3.4 hours.

### The CAP Form 104

		<b>D</b> ]		Bl	R	IF		₹]	N	G
TYPE OF SEARCH: Visual		Electronic		ARCH PATTERNS ED:						
SEARCH VISIBILITY: (Dista	nce you can see an	auto clearly )_	NM	SEARCH ALTITUI (Above ground ) _		SEARCH SPEED:	Kts		TRACK SPACING: NM	
SECTIONAL GRIDS SEARCHED: (Numbers)	# A	B C D,	#	ABCD,	#	АВ	C D,	#	ABCD,	
SEARCHED: Route / Electronically	to.			to			to			
TIME OF DAY: to		Crew Comme Exec	nts about Ef	fectiveness Fair Poo	or					
OBSERVERS/ SCANNERS: Number		Crew Remark								
TERRAIN: Flat	Rolling Hills	Rugge		Mtns TUR	BULENCE: L	ight	Mod		Heavy	
COVER: Open	Moderate	_ Heavy		Light Snow		Deep Snow				
COORDINATES OF SIGHTINGS: (Lat/Long)						VOR Radials				
NOTE: If part of grid as search	ed, draw area cove	red below in rela	tion to landr	narks. indicate sightin	gs.					

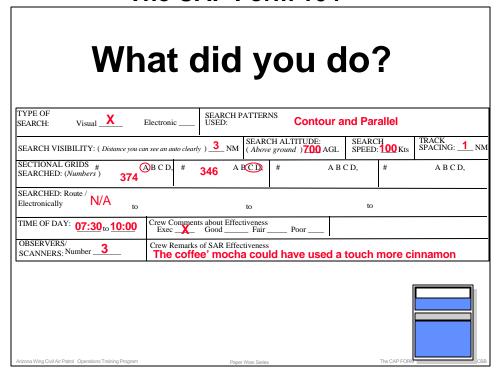
Now for the most important part of the 104.

The Debriefing.

Without the debriefing done. The mission coordinator has no clue. On idea of what has happened. Nothing to work with to plan the next days mission. No statistics to know when to go on.

Not done properly will cost dearly in resources and threaten the success of the mission.

### The CAP Form 104



Now is the time to report what you have done.

What type of search?

How you searched it?

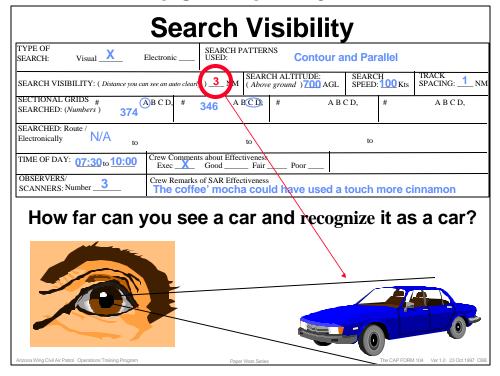
Where did you search?

When did you search?

And how was the search?

I guest the on this flight, the flight steward was having an off day.

### The CAP Form 104



### Search visibility

How far can you see a car and recognize it as a car?

Typical distances are from 3 to 5 miles on a clear day.

Any thing over 5 mile and you must have antelope eyes!

### The CAP Form 104

### **Crew Effectiveness Factors**

(Ten for ten)

### Rate each item from 1 to 10

Ability to maintain optimum altitude and airspeed
Favorable meteorological visibility and weather conditions
Nature of terrain and/or sea conditions
Optimum track spacing and track spacing flown
Qualification and availability of scanners
Accuracy of navigation ( consider aid used and available)
Enough time in search area to allow thorough search
Attitude and physical condition of search crew after flight
Adequate crew rest before flight
Quality of lunches, coffee, water, etc.

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Paper Wars Series

How do you rate crew effectiveness?

Well you take the top ten items and rate each item from one to ten.

### The CAP Form 104

### **Crew Effectiveness Factors** Add them up Ability to maintain optimum altitude and airspeed 8 Favorable meteorological visibility and weather conditions 6 Nature of terrain and/or sea conditions 5 Optimum track spacing and track spacing flown 9 Qualification and availability of scanners 9 Accuracy of navigation (consider aid used and available) 8 Enough time in search area to allow thorough search Attitude and physical condition of search crew after flight 6 Adequate crew rest before flight 10 Quality of lunches, coffee, water, etc. 6 76%

After you do that, you added them up and hang a percentage sign on the total.

Now you have a number for crew effectiveness!

### The CAP Form 104

# **Crew Effectiveness Factors**

Rate the Result

100 to 80 % Excellent 80 to 60 % Good 60 to 40 % Fair 40 to 10 % Poor

at 76 % Crew Effectiveness is Good

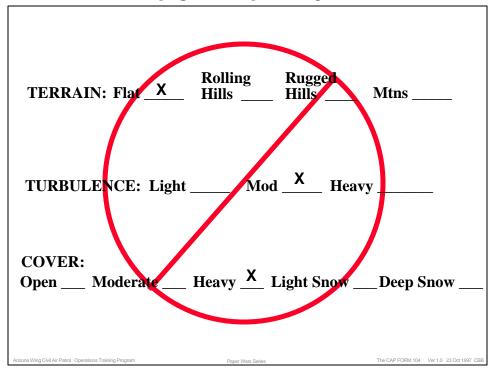
Arizona Wing Civil Air Patrol Operations Training Program

Paper Wars Series

Take this number and compare with the Excellent, Good, Fair or Poor rating.

It is important to give the proper prospective. This information may weigh heavily into determining the number of flights that a single each grid should have.

# The CAP Form 104

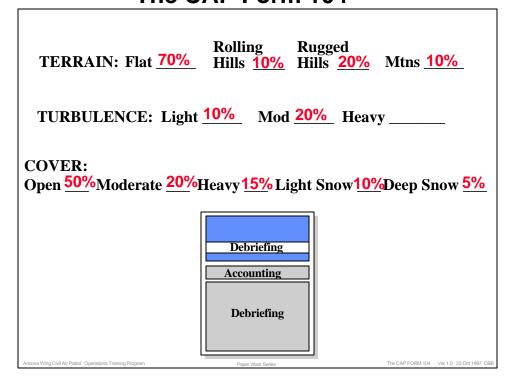


Time to describe the search area.

What kind of information do you get from these checks?

Actually this kind of information if preferred to no information at all.

# The CAP Form 104

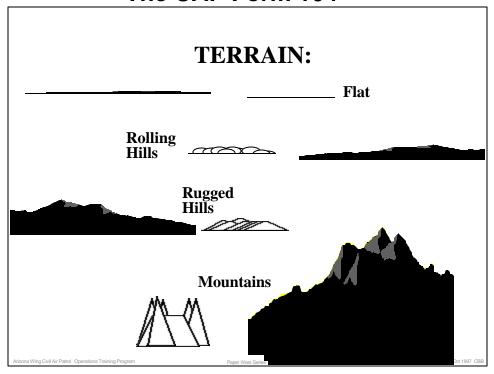


This is a better example.

We all know that the area changes a lot within a grid. So why not report it.

Using percentages gives a lot more detail information to the mission coordinator.

# The CAP Form 104



Here is an example of determining terrain.

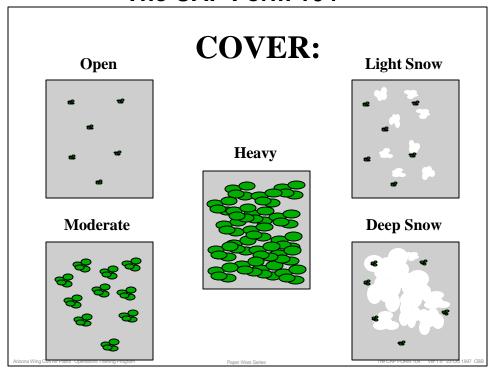
You have flat terrain.

You have the rolling hills.

You have the rugged hills

and you have the Mountainous areas.

# The CAP Form 104



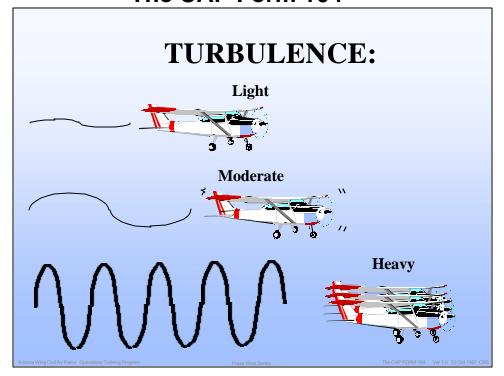
What the cover like.

Can you search object be hiding underneath something?

Is the cover open? Moderate? Heavy?

Do you have light or deep snow?

# The CAP Form 104



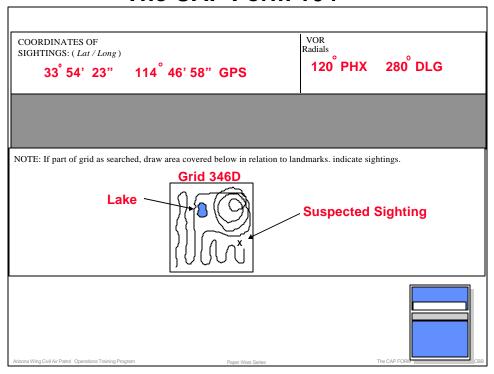
How was the flight?

Did you experience light chop?

Moderate turbulence?

Or was time to do some serious head banging without the music?

## The CAP Form 104



This is great for all you art majors. Draw a map of what you did. And if you have a sighting, include it in the map and give the longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates.

Always a good idea to also include any VOR radials

# The CAP Form 104

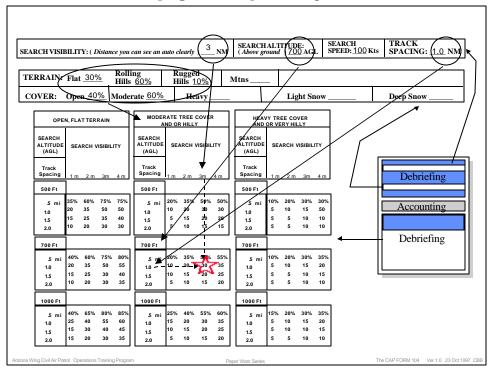
OPE	OPEN, FLAT TERRAIN					MODERATE TREE COVER AND OR HILLY					HEAVY TREE COVER AND OR VERY HILLY				
SEARCH ALTITUDE (AGL)	SEARCH VISIBILITY				SEARCH ALTITUDE (AGL)	SEARCH VISIBILITY				SEARCH ALTITUDE (AGL)	SEARCH VISIBILITY				
Track Spacing	1 m	2 m	3m	4 m	Track Spacing	1 m	2 m	3m	4 m	Track Spacing	1 m	2 m	3m	4 m	
500 Ft					500 Ft					500 Ft					
.5 mi	35%	60%	75%	75%	.5 mi	20%	35%	50%	50%	.5 mi	10%	20%	30%	30%	
1.0	20	35	50	50	1.0	10	20	30	30	1.0	5	10	15	50	
1.5	15	25	35	40	1.5	5	15	20	20	1.5	5	5	10	10	
2.0	10	20	30	30	2.0	5	10	15	15	2.0	5	5	10	10	
700 Ft					700 Ft					700 Ft					
.5 mi	40%	60%	75%	80%	.5 mi	20%	35%	50%	55%	.5 mi	10%	20%	30%	35%	
1.0	20	35	50	55	1.0	10	20	30	35	1.0	5	10	15	20	
1.5	15	25	30	40	1.5	10	15	20	25	1.5	5	5	10	15	
2.0	10	20	30	35	2.0	5	10	15	20	2.0	5	5	10	10	
1000 Ft					1000 Ft					1000 Ft					
.5 mi	40%	65%	80%	85%	.5 mi	25%	40%	55%	60%	.5 mi	15%	20%	30%	35%	
1.0	25	40	55	60	1.0	15	20	30	35	1.0	5	10	15	20	
1.5	15	30	40	45	1.5	10	15	20	25	1.5	5	10	10	15	
2.0	15	20	30	35	2.0	5	10	15	20	2.0	5	5	10	10	

It time for your quiz!

How well did you do?

The backside of the 104 includes this table for calculating the search effectiveness.

### The CAP Form 104



Here is how you do it.

Taking the information from above, Your looking for the Search visibility, Search Altitude, Trackspacing and terrain coverage.

Find the column that best fits the terrain coverage. In this case it's moderate cover.

In the same column, go down until you find the group that best fits your altitude above ground.

In that group, look for the track spacing row. Now all that is left is to find the search visibility in that group.

Where the two intersects is the search coverage factor. It this case, it is 30%.

### The CAP Form 104

#### Now That it's Time to Return Home.

Fill out two copies of the returning CAPF-104 Leave one at the mission base.

#### **Upon Arrival at Your Home Base**

- **→** Close Your Flight Plan.
- **→** Secure and Refuel the Aircraft.
- **→** Finish the Paperwork
- **→** Address and Stamp the Envelope
- → Send the 104 to Wing HQ.

Arizona Wing Civil Air Patrol Operations Training Program

Paper Wars Series

The CAP FORM 104 Ver 1.0 23 Oct 1997 CB

Now that you are finished with the last sortie of the day, it's time to return home.

You filled out your two copies of the returning CAPF-104 and leave one at the mission base.

Upon arrival at your home base, you close your flight plan.

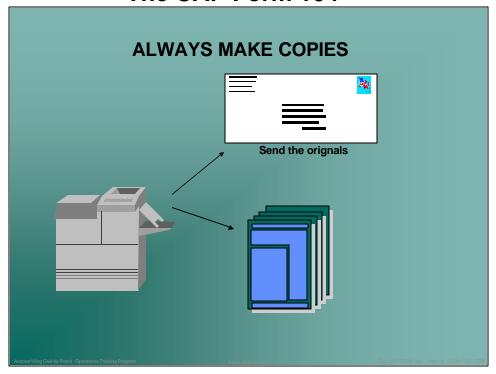
Secure and refuel the aircraft.

And you finish all the paperwork including the 104.

Address and stamp the envelope and send the 104 and any other related forms.

Mail it to Wing HQ on your way home from the airport.

# The CAP Form 104



Make sure you always have copy of all forms you send in.

Just in case the Mail does happen to lose your letter.

### The CAP Form 104



Time is critical.

The sooner all the paperwork is collected and process, the sooner the Wing and our private supporting aircraft can get reimbursed.

We can not afford to cut our wing's resources by tying up our private supporting aircraft under financial distress.

Imagine if your pay checks were late all the time or some of them held up for over a year. Just because your fellow work mate was either late or had a lot of mistakes on his paperwork.

### The CAP Form 104



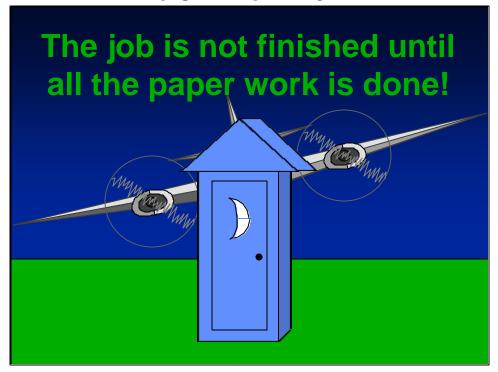
Last words.

The purpose of the training exercise was to show you the minimum information needed on the 104. Because the 104 is a multi-user form for the multiple mission we perform, it is not possible to cover all combinations.

If you are not sure about how to fill in the form for an exception. Ask someone.

When in doubt, you can ask your squadron emergency services or operation training officer. If they don't know, they will find out for you and get back to you.

## The CAP Form 104



Always remember, the job is not finished until all the paper work is done.